



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

samples of finished beer taken from 1223 publicans were analyzed, and 319 or 13 per cent. of the samples were found to have been diluted with water or otherwise adulterated. Ninety-five samples of tobacco taken from manufacturers and dealers were analyzed for adulteration generally, and 20 of them were found to be adulterated with liquorice or glycerine. All the adulterated samples were apparently either smuggled cake cavendish or cut tobacco, which bore no label to show it had paid the proper rate of duty. While in 1841, when the population was 26,700,000, the quantity of tobacco cleared for consumption was 23,096,281 lb., or $13\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per head of the population, the quantity in 1900, with a population of 40,835,000, was 80,955,037 lb., or 1 lb. $15\frac{3}{4}$ oz., per head. In the 'other Government Department's' branch the number of samples examined in connection with the Board of Agriculture had increased from 1600 in the year ended March 31, 1899, to 1745 during the last year. The increase was due partly to the new Food and Drugs Act. One thousand three hundred and ninety-three samples of imported butter were examined. Only six samples gave distinctly abnormal results. A large number of butters contained boric preservative and were artificially colored. As usual, it was found that the use of boric acid is most prevalent in France, Belgium, and Australia, and is very common also in Holland. The most frequent coloring-matter is annatto, but the use of coal-tar yellows appears to be on the increase, and is especially prevalent in Holland, the United States and Australia. One hundred and thirty-two samples of imported margarine were analyzed. The bulk of the margarine imported comes from Holland, and it is usually made with cottonseed oil, contains boric preservative, and is artificially colored with a coal-tar yellow. In all 1745 samples of butters, margarines, cheese, etc., were examined.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

MR. SAMUEL MATHER, of Cleveland, has offered to give Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, \$10,000 for every \$15,000 secured from other sources. This has resulted in a gift of \$15,000 from Mr. J. P. Stevens for a library fund.

WITH the opening of the scholastic year this month the Christian Brothers in their colleges in the United States enter upon the new order prescribed for them by their superiors in France, who have decided that hereafter modern languages shall replace the classics. Manhattan College, New York, and others of the best Catholic Colleges giving the B.A. degree must follow these directions, though it is said that they may cause a division in the Order.

THE Congress of British Chambers of Paris' which met at Paris this month adopted the following resolution: "That this meeting endorses the following resolution, which was adopted at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in June, 1900: 'That it is most desirable to take steps to urge the extension of technical and commercial education throughout the Empire, and that wherever possible this education should be placed under efficient public control; and that this Congress is of opinion that the utmost effort should be made throughout the Empire to encourage and furnish facilities for commercial education as a branch of technical and scientific study, and that the Home and Colonial Governments be moved to give aid thereto and ample powers of contribution out of local resources; and, further, it is very desirable that Chambers of Commerce should be represented on Boards of Education in order to advance the interests of commercial education.'"

DR. OUSTALET, assistant in the Paris Natural History Museum, has been made professor of zoology (mammals and birds) in the Museum in succession to the late M. Milne-Edwards.

PROFESSOR CRAIG of the Ames Agricultural College and formerly horticulturist of the Dominion Experiment Farm at Ottawa has been called to Cornell University for work in horticulture.

PROFESSOR WENDELL PADDOCK of the Geneva Experiment Station has been elected professor of horticulture in the Colorado Agricultural College.

PROFESSOR PERCY J. PARROT of the Kansas Agricultural College has been appointed entomologist at the Geneva Experiment Station.